

Y

$$\cdot \quad \cdot \quad 1Y \pm (3 \leftarrow 1Y \neq (\approx \int \cdot \} 1Y \times \subseteq \times \dots \rightarrow 1Y \pm (\dots \pm 1Y \pm (x \in \pm^{\text{TM}} 1Y \mathcal{S} \partial \infty \cdot \mathcal{S} f 1Y \dots \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{R} \cup \leq 1Y \pm (x \mid \cdot \} 1Y \times \subset \cup \leq \mathcal{S} - 2$$

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2

Detection of Y mosaicism in blood and gonad of patients with gonadal dysgenesis

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= abstract =

Objective: The presence of Y chromosome in patients with gonadal dysgenesis is related to the risk of gonadoblastoma. Since the patients with abnormal sexual differentiation may have cryptic Y mosaicism, it is important to detect the presence of Y material in these patients. But sometimes it is difficult to detect Y material only with karyotyping. This study was performed to evaluate the usefulness of the SRY gene screening in blood and gonad by using PCR in detecting the presence of Y material and possible tissue mosaicism in patients with gonadal dysgenesis as Turner syndrome and 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis (PGD, Swyer syndrome).

Method: In 26 patients with gonadal dysgenesis, we screened for Y material by using PCR for SRY gene in peripheral leukocytes and in gonadal tissues of some patients. They were 22 cases of Turner syndrome (7 45,XO, 2 46,Xi(Xq), 3 45,XO/46,XX, 5 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 1 45,XO/46,XY, 1 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 1 45,XO/47,XY, 1 46,XX,del(X)(q24) and 1 46,X,+mar) and 4 cases of 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis. PCR for SRY gene in the gonadal tissue was performed in 5 Turner syndrome and 2 PGD to determine the cryptic Y mosaicism between blood and gonad.

Results: By using PCR analysis for SRY, Y chromosome material was detected in the blood of 4 of 22 Turner syndrome patients (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 45,XO/46,XY, and 45,XO/47,XY), 3 of 4 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis. Discrepancy between karyotyping and blood PCR for SRY was noted in 1 Turner syndrome (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq))

and 1 PGD. Laparoscopic gonadectomy was performed in Y containing or SRY positive cases. In addition, PCR analysis for SRY in the gonads of 5 Turner syndrome and 2 PGD showed discrepancy between blood and gonad α between both gonads in 3 Turner syndrome (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 45,XO/46,XY) and 2 PGD patients.

Conclusion: In gonadal dysgenesis, PCR analysis for SRY gene is useful to detect the cryptic Y mosaicism that is sometimes undetected by karyotyping. And since there may be tissue mosaicism, it is necessary to evaluate Y mosaicism in various tissues even in the case without Y chromosome on karyotyping.

Key Words: Y-Mosaicism, Gonadal dysgenesis, SRY gene, PCR,

(gonadal dysgenesis),
(sexual infantilism),
가 , 46,XY (pure gonadal dysgenesis, Swyer syndrome)
(streak gonad)
(mosaicism) 가 , (dysgenetic gonad) Y
(gonadoblastoma) 가 Y
.1,2
40-60% 45,XO ,3 hidden Y
chromosome incidence 3% ,4 46,XY
Y 가 .5
Y 가
가 , SRY Y Y
zygote Y .6
X Y .7
reaction(PCR) Southern blot Y polymerase chain
,8,9 Y 가
.10
가 , testis-determining factor(TDF) sex-determining gene on Y(SRY)가
,11 SRY gene
46,XY
SRY Y SRY PCR
Y SRY PCR
SRY , SRY PCR
Y , SRY
PCR

45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/46,X,i(Yq), 45,XO/47,XYY, 46,XX,del(X)(q24) 46,X,+mar 7p
 1 genomic DNA
 SRY PCR Y 7p
 SRY PCR 46,XY
 , 46,X,+mar 45,XO/46,XX 1
 45,XO/46,XX
 4 5
 2 46,XY SRY PCR
 PCR

PCR

500 μm genomic DNA
 , 12 primer SRY DNA sequence XES10, XES11
 778bp SRY open reading frame(ORF) ZP3 gene sequence
 7p X marker 500 ng genomic DNA, 0.5
 100 μM primer XES10, 0.5 μM primer XES11, 200 μM each nucleotide, 1.5 mM MgCl2,
 10mM Tris(pH8.3), 50mM KCl, 0.01% gelatin 1.5IU of Tag polymerase
 94℃ 30s 2 (denaturation), 60℃ 1 min 30 (annealing),
 71℃ 30s 2 (DNA synthesis), 35 20 1
 DNA DNA 50mM TRIS(pH8.0) primer 5'-end
 EcoR1 DNA 1.2% sea plaque agarose gel

* Primers for PCR amplification of SRY gene :

Sense XES10 5'-GAGCTCGAGAATTCGGTGTGAGGGCGGAGAAATGC-3'
 Antisense XES11 5'-GAGCTCGAGAATTCGTAGCCAATGTTACCCGATTGTC-3'

PCR SRY gene Table 1.
 , SRY PCR typical 778bp DNA fragment 7p
 (Fig.1). PCR SRY , 22 Turner
 45,XO/46,X,i(Xq), 45,XO/46,X,i(Yq), 45,XO/46,XY 45,XO/47,XYY
 4 SRY PCR 45,XO/46,X,i(Xq) 1
 (Table 1, Fig.1). 4 46,XY 3
 SRY , 1 SRY 1
 5 Turner syndrome (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,XX, 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq),
 45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/47,XYY) 2 46,XY
 SRY PCR 45,XO/46,X,i(Xq), 45,XO/46,X,i(Yq),
 45,XO/46,XY 3 Turner syndrome 2 46,XY
 SRY PCR SRY PCR
 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq) SRY , 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq)
 45,XO/46,XY blood PCR ,
 , 45,XO/47,XYY SRY
 SRY 1 1
 SRY PCR ,
 (Fig.3).

(gonadoblastoma)
 , Y 20-30%
 .1,2 가
 , 50% 45,XO(mongoose X) (mosaic)
 ,3 6% Y 가 3% marker
 chromosome Y 가 cryptic mosaicism .13,14
 , NCR SRY marker chromosome origin
 Y .8,9
 micromosaicism 가 ,15 Y 가 ,
 Y
 Y factor(TDF) SRY Y 가 testicular determining
 target DNA (pseudoautosomal region)
 factor Z .11,16 SRY transcription
 SRY SRY가 Z 가 ,17
 SF-1 SOX9 .18 X- WT1,
 SRY
 Y
 (Y specific centromere probe) SRY .6 Y Y
 repeat PCR , testis specific protein , DYZ
 Y , southern blot
 (sensitivity) .19,20 45,XO PCR
 FISH Y 가 가 ,21
 22 Turner syndrome 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq) 1 Y 가 .
 , PCR SRY
 Y cell line
 ,22 PCR Y , ,
 Y-derived marker 가 .23
 Mullerian inhibiting hormone
 가 , Y 가
 가 가 , Y cell line

.22 SRY PCR 가 ,
 Bisat (1993) Y sequence PCR ,13 Y 가
 dysgenetic testis Y 가 PCR .7
 Y , SRY가 가 ,24
 Y ,18
 Y centromere gonadoblastoma gene on Y
 (GBY) 가 .25,26 SRY Y Y
 centromere ,27,28
 SRY DYZ3 Y centromere
 , hidden Y mosaicism
 .29 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq) SRY
 SRY , Z protein , X
 , SRY PCR
 Y
 Y centromere probe Y
 가 . 45,XO/46,XY
 45,XO/47,Xi(Yq) SRY positive ,
 SRY PCR ,
 SRY gene cell line
 가 (tissue mosaicism)
 46,X,+mar 1 marker chromosome Y-origin SRY
 ,
 .
 46,XY
 SRY ,
 , SRY ,30 15%
 SRY .22 Swyer 가
 SRY DNA , SRY
 SRY ,
 가 (sex reversal) 가 ,5
 46,XX 가 SRY PCR SRY 가
 .31 4 3 SRY , 1
 , SRY PCR 1 PCR
 , Y
 , Y
 , Y 가
 , PCR SRY
 Y , SRY가
 PCR FISH SRY

가 , Y GBY Y Y

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Table 1. Cytogenetic, molecular and FISH findings of intersex patients screened for SRY gene 45,XO

Case	Karyotype	Dx	Blood-PCR	Gonad	Gonad-PCR	
					Rt	Lt
1	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
2	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
3	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
4	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
5	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
6	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
7	45,XO	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
8	46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
9	46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
10	45,XO/46,XX	TS	Y ⁺	streak	Y ⁺	Y ⁺
11	45,XO/46,XX	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
12	45,XO/46,XX	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
13	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	≤↔ ^{'TM}	streak	Y ⁺ *	Y ⁺ *
14	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
15	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
16	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
17	45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
18	45,XO/46,XY	TS	≤↔	testis	≤↔*	Y ⁺ *
19	45,XO/46,Xi(Yq)	TS	≤↔	streak	Y ⁺ *	≤↔*
20	45,XO/47,XY	TS	≤↔	ovotestis	≤↔	≤↔
21	46,XX,del(X)(q24)	TS	Y ⁺	n/a		
22	46,X,+mar	TS	Y ⁺	streak	n/a	n/a
23	46,XY	PGD	≤↔	streak	n/a	n/a
24	46,XY	PGD	≤↔	testis	Y ⁺ *	≤↔*
25	46,XY	PGD	≤↔	streak	n/a	n/a
26	46,XY	PGD	Y ⁺ ^{'TM}	streak	≤↔*	Y ⁺ *

TS: Turner syndrome, PGD: pure gonadal dysgenesis

n/a: not available, + : positive, Y⁺: negative

^{'TM}: discrepancy between karyotyping and blood SRY

*: discrepancy between blood and both gonads

Fig. 1. Results of PCR amplification of SRY gene from peripheral leukocytes

M: Molecular weight marker
 Lane 1: Turner syndrome-45,XO/46,X,i(Xq), SRY(+)
 Lane 2: 46,XY pure gonadal dysgenesis -46,XY, SRY(+)
 Lane 3: Turner syndrome-45,XO/46,X,i(Yq), SRY(+)
 NM: normal male
 NF: normal female
 NC: normal control

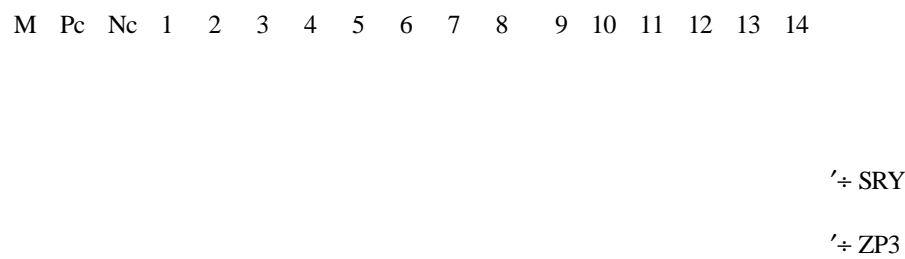


Fig. 2. PCR amplification in both sides of the gonads of patients with gonadal dysgenesis

Lane 1, 2 : 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), Right, Left, (blood PCR(+))
 Lane 3, 4 : 45,XO/46,XX, Right, Left, (blood PCR(-))
 Lane 5, 6 : 46,XY(PGD), Left, Right, (blood PCR(+))

Lane 7, 8 : 45,XO/47,XYY, Right, Left, (blood PCR(+))
 Lane 9, 10 : 46,XY(PGD), Right, Left, (blood PCR(-))
 Lane 11, 12 : 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), Right, Left, (blood PCR(+))
 Lane 13, 14 : 45,XO/46,XY, Left, Right, (blood PCR(+))

= : Y Y 가 가 ,
 Y 가 . Y 46,XY PCR
 SRY 가
 : 26 PCR
 SRY 22 (7 45,XO, 2 46,XiXq, 3 45,XO/46,XX,
 5 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 1 45,XO/46,XY, 1 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 1 45,XO/47,XYY, 1 46,XX(delXq24), 1
 46,X,+mar) 46,XY 4 5 2
 : SRY SRY PCR 4 Y 가
 (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,XY, 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq), 45,XO/47,XYY), 4
 3 SRY , 1 45,XO/46,Xi(Xq)
 1 SRY PCR . Y
 가 SRY PCR
 5 2
 SRY PCR 3 (45,XO/46,Xi(Xq), 45,XO/46,XY,
 45,XO/46,Xi(Yq)) 2
 : PCR SRY
 Y Y 가 ,
 Y